

CHILD'S GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

SAINT LOUIS CITY,

IN DETAIL,

— AND OF THE —

STATE OF MISSOURI,

IN OUTLINE.

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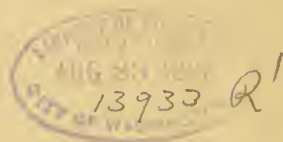
C H I L D ' S
G E O G R A P H Y A N D H I S T O R Y .
O F
SAINT LOUIS CITY.

Arranged by the
SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH,
SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

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“The historian and the geographer work toward each other, — the historian going back from the acts of men to study the scene which have conditioned their life, the geographer going forward from the study of the habitat of men to that of their deeds.”

Carl Ritter.



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P R E F A C E.

In order to follow the requirements of our manual, it will doubtless be found necessary to give Third Grade classes, drills in the General Questions concerning the state, before entering on the chapter — Navigation on the Mississippi.

It has been proposed that this book be used in the fourth quarter of the Second Grade, that on taking up the work of the Third Grade, pupils may be accustomed to the reading of the lessons. The teacher will be the best judge as to the ability of the pupil to take in "Navigation on the Mississippi and Railroads" before obtaining the required information concerning their State.

Motions of the earth should be taught by means of a small globe. Definitions of natural divisions may be given as dictation exercises to be copied from the board. The Fourth Grade, requiring United States in outline, bring in the questions given under General Review. The teacher should select those she deems most suitable.

The Fourth Grade should be provided with a map of the United States showing the principal railroads. By this means the various places to be reached from their own city may be traced, and the manner of travel described.

The thirty-six squares of a township should be drawn by pupils in Second Grade by east and west, north and south lines. The map of the city should be drawn in parts according as the class becomes acquainted with the various localities, then the map of the State, and finally of the United States tracing the work from pupil's own State. Next map drawing should be that of North America, with review of the work previously learned.

The Miscellaneous Questions may be used at the option of the teacher but map drawing in every step of this work should be insisted upon.

In this way the directions of the manual for Third and Fourth Grades will be followed. The book should accomplish all Geographical work required in Second, Third, and Fourth Grades.

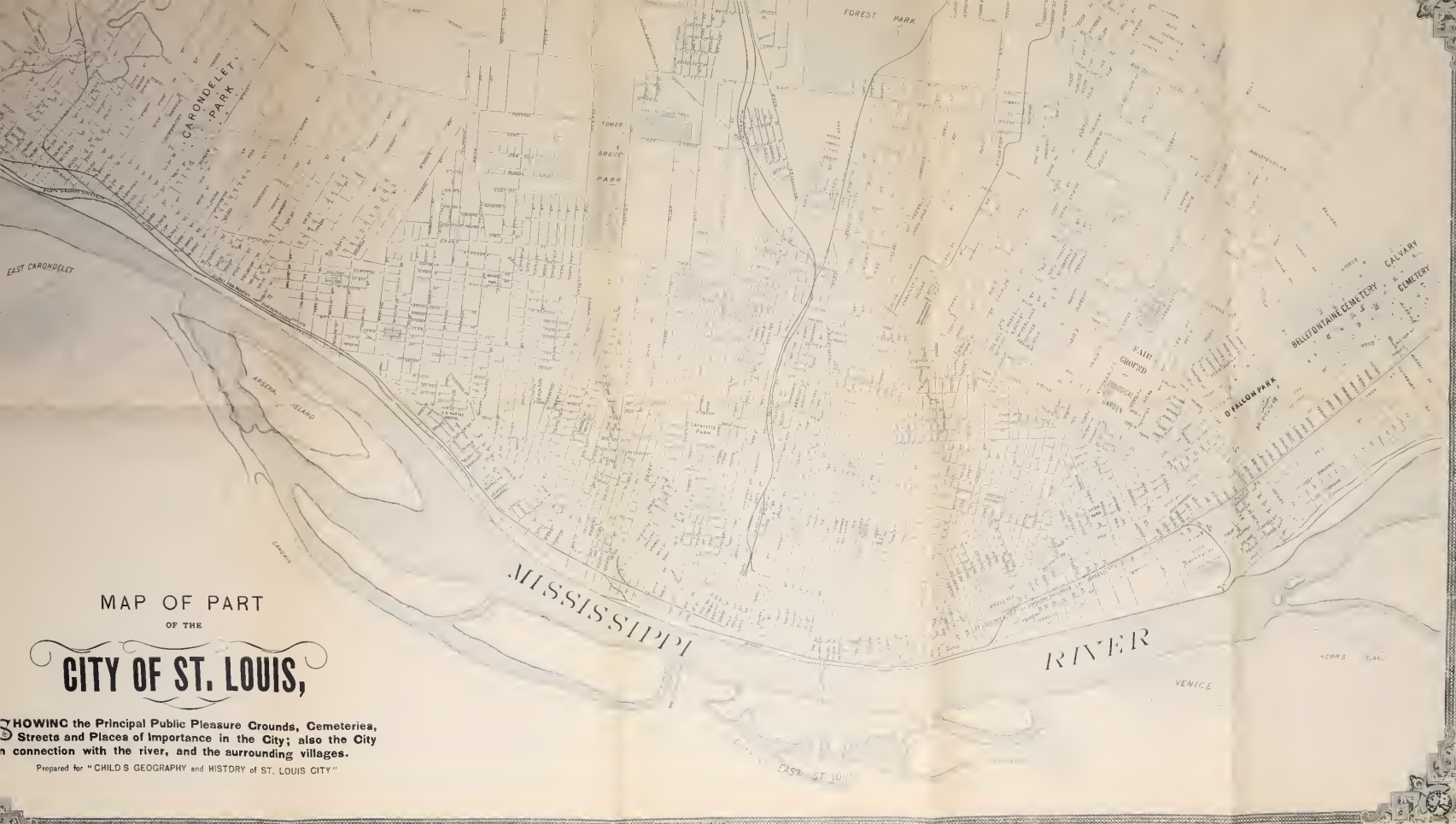
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MAP OF PART
OF THE

CITY OF ST. LOUIS,

SHOWING the Principal Public Pleasure Grounds, Cemeteries,
Streets and Places of Importance in the City; also the City
in connection with the river, and the surrounding villages.

Prepared for "CHILD'S GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY of ST. LOUIS CITY"

THE
CHILD'S GEOGRAPHY OF ST. LOUIS.

LESSON. I.

FIRST TALK ABOUT THE RIVER.

The pupil having answered such questions as: How high is this room? How long is it? How wide? What direction do you live from the school-house? Point to your home. Standing with your right hand to the river name the opposite direction. What direction do you live from the river? What direction is this school from the river? With your right hand toward the river what direction are you facing? What is the opposite direction? In what direction do the Fifth street cars run? The Market street cars? Point to South St. Louis or Carondelet. Point to East St. Louis.

Where does the water go which falls to the ground?

Most of the flowing water which falls in our state flows into the Mississippi river. Some sinks into the ground, until it comes to rocks or clay upon which it flows along and then bursts out below the surface; and some of it returns into the clouds through the air.

How does the water come from the spring?

It flows in little streams called rivulets, brooks and creeks. A sudden descent of water is called a waterfall. A stream of fresh water flowing into the sea or other body of water is called a river.

What then is our river?

A stream of fresh water flowing into the sea.

What do we call the sea into which our river flows?

The Gulf of Mexico.

What direction is the Gulf from our city?

It is south from St. Louis.

What direction then does the river flow?

It flows south.

What do you mean by the source ?

The place where it rises.

Where does the Mississippi rise, and where is its mouth ?

It rises in Minnesota, and its mouth is at the Gulf of Mexico.

What do we call the earth beneath the river ?

We call it the bed of the river.

What do we call the whole space between the banks from top to bottom ?

We call this the channel of the river.

At what times does the Mississippi overflow its banks, and what causes these overflows ?

In January, and from March to June. The first is caused by the fall and winter rains ; the second, from the melting of the snow in its upper basin.

Why do we say the Mississippi river is navigable ?

Because it is a large, gently flowing river, and we can go upon it from place to place in large vessels.

LESSON II.

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL.

How do we cross the river on the cars ?

By means of the St. Louis Bridge.

What have you learned of this bridge ?

It was designed by Captain Eads, begun in 1867, and completed in 1874. It is two stories high. The lower story for the steam cars has a double car track, and the upper story has two horse-car tracks, two carriage ways, and two foot-ways.

How are those two stories supported ?

By three spans resting on four piers.

What is the width of each span ?

The central one is 520 feet and the side ones each, 500 feet wide.

How are the piers kept in their places ?

They are sunk through the sand to the bed rock a distance of from ninety to one hundred and thirty feet.

Over what do the two roads pass when they reach the St. Louis side
Over a viaduct of five arches of twenty-seven feet span each, to Washington Avenue.

Where then do the railroad tracks run?

Into a tunnel 4,800 feet long, ending near Eighth Street.

What is the estimated cost of bridge and tunnel?

About eleven millions of dollars.

What may we see on the river front of St. Louis?

Steamboats, towboats, and barges.

How high is the levee above the river?

About twenty feet above the river's edge.

What do we see on the levee?

Horses, wagons, mules, drivers, and crowds of people.

What are the horses and wagons doing there?

Carrying merchandise up or down the bank. Some have come to St. Louis, and we are sending some to other places.

How are the streets of our city named?

By numbers, from the river.

Name some of the streets that cross the numbered streets.

Spruce, Market, Chestnut, Walnut, Poplar, Pine, &c.

How are the houses of St. Louis numbered?

The houses on the streets running parallel with the river are numbered north and south from Market Street. Those running east and west take their numbers from the river. Each street passing on to a new hundred.

Where is the Court-house?

It occupies the square bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Chestnut and Market Streets.

Can you describe this building?

It is built in the form of a Greek cross of Grecian architecture, built of Genesee Limestone. The front is adorned with beautiful porticoes. It cost \$1,200,000.

What can you say of the Four Courts?

It occupies the square formed by Clark Avenue and Spruce Streets on the north and south; Eleventh and Twelfth Streets on the east and west. The mansion of Henry Chouteau stood on this site.

What can you say of its frontage ?

It is three hundred and thirty feet long, and forty-four feet deep, and three stories high. There is a space of twenty-five feet between the building and the sidewalk.

To what is this building devoted ?

To the use of the Criminal Court, Court of Criminal Correction, Police Court of the First District, and the Police Department.

Only three Courts are held in the building, why then is it called "Four Courts ?"

Because of its resemblance to the Four Courts at Dublin.

What material forms the building and what is the estimated cost ?

Cream colored Joliet stone. It cost about \$1,000,000.

Where is the City Jail ?

In the rear of the main central structure of the " Four Courts."

Where is the Post Office and Custom House built ?

Corner of Olive and Eighth Streets. It is built of Maine granite, with rose colored granite trimmings, three stories in height and has a French roof. It cost about \$5,000,000.

What can you say of the Chamber of Commerce ?

It is five stories high, wholly built of gray limestone and cost \$800,000.

Where is the wholesale business of St. Louis carried on ?

It is confined to Front, Second, Third, and Main Streets. Front Street is one hundred feet wide.

LESSON IV.

PUBLIC PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Where is Tower Grove Park and what is its extent ?

It is situated on Grand Avenue between Magnolia Avenue and Arsenal road. It contains two hundred and fifty-six and three fourths acres.

How did the city come into possession of this park ?

Through a donation made by Mr. Henry Shaw.

When was the work of improving this place commenced, and under whose supervision ?

In July of 1861, under Mr. Shaw.

How much did the city donate at the commencement, and what is the yearly appropriation ?

Thirty-six thousand dollars, and its yearly appropriation is twenty-five thousand dollars.

What is the estimated value of Tower Grove Park, and by whom were the bronze statues of Shakespeare and Von Humboldt presented to this park ?

In 1882 its estimated value was \$1,027,675 ; and the statues were presented by Mr. Henry Shaw.

Where is the Missouri Botanical Garden, how commonly known, and why ?

It is situated on Shaw's Avenue west of Grand Avenue and is known as Shaw's Garden, because Mr. Shaw has maintained it for many years at his own expense ; under his personal direction, it has grown from year to year until it is one of the finest places of the kind in the country.

Who is Henry Shaw ?

Mr. Shaw is an Englishman by birth. He arrived in St. Louis, May 4, 1819, where he established himself in the hardware business. He succeeded in this so well that in twenty years, being then only forty years old, he retired from business with a large fortune. He traveled for about ten years, and, on his return, employed his time in cultivating plants. Thus commenced Shaw's garden.

LESSON V.

PUBLIC PARKS OF ST. LOUIS.

When was Forest Park formally opened ?

June 25, 1876, on the unveiling of the bronze statue of Edward Bates, formerly attorney-general, in President Lincoln's cabinet, which statue was placed within the bounds of this park.

What can you say of the scenery of this Park ?

It owes much of its beauty to the River des Peres, a romantic little stream traversing the Park from northwest to southeast. A number of small lakes and cascades are fed by this river. Handsome drives and shady walks traverse the Park, and fine buildings, pagodas, music-stands, &c. have been built ; while many other attractions are yearly added.

Locate Lafayette Park.

It is situated one and a half miles southeast of the Court House, between Mississippi Park and Lafayette Avenue. It is one of the oldest parks in the city, and contains thirty acres. The Park and improvements are valued at one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Describe Carondelet Park.

It comprises 180 acres, is situated on South Ninth Street, between Loughborough and Kansas Avenues. The ground cost \$165,000 and the remaining forty thousand, appropriated by the Legislature for its purchase and improvement, was used in fitting up the grounds in their present attractive manner.

Mention and locate other Parks.

St. Louis Park, bounded by Benton, Herbert, West Eighteenth Streets, given to the city in 1848 for a pleasure ground by Col. John O'Fallon, Gov. Miller, and others. Estimated worth \$150,000. O'Fallon Park on the Bellefontaine road, contains about 150 acres, worth \$243,174. Hyde Park lies between Salisbury Street, Bremen Avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets. Besides these there are Gravois Park, Carr Square, Washington Square, St. Louis Place, &c.

LESSON VI.**CARONDELET.**

After whom was Carondelet named?

After Baron de Carondelet, Governor-General of New Orleans.

By what other names has this place been known?

Prairie Catalan, Louisburg, and Vide Poche.

Bound Carondelet.

It is bounded on the north by the township of Central and St. Louis City, on the east by the river, on the south by the Meramec, which separates it from Jefferson County, and on the west by Bonhomme Township.

When did the settlement of Carondelet township commenced?

When the county was under Spanish Rule.

When was it incorporated as a town

In 1832. The first brick house was built in 1839.

When incorporated as a city ?

March 1, 1851.

When was the first parish established in Carondelet and by whom ?

In 1823, St. Mary and St. Joseph's parish was formed by the Right Reverend Bishop Dubourg of the diocese of St. Louis. A small log church was put up at the north-east corner of the west half of the block, reserved for the church. The first curate was Rev. Jean Audissio. In 1835 Father Smulnier replaced the log church by a new and a much larger one.

What building occupies the block next south of the church ?

The Academy and Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

When was this Institution established ?

In 1837 under the auspices of Bishop Rosatti.

NOTE.

Here should be introduced map exercises, requiring the children to locate the following : Fourth street ; Washington avenue ; the Bridge ; Court-house ; Union Depot ; Waterworks ; the principal Parks ; Mississippi River ; East St. Louis ; Brooklyn ; Venice ; Arsenal Island ; Carondelet ; Kirkwood ; mouth of the Missouri River ; Alton ; St. Charles ; Ferguson, and Belleville. Pupils should make maps to correspond with the required locations. They should also be taught to make proper connections between their sketches and their surroundings as given in the map of St. Louis. The teacher is the best judge as to the definitions to be required. Having located the principal places in and around the city the pupil should now be taught the state in outline i. e. its boundaries ; relation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to the State ; Capital ; Kansas City ; Hannibal ; Ste. Genevieve ; Chillicothe ; Brookfield ; St. Joseph ; Sedalia. The use of wall maps will teach the child how to locate those places in reference to St. Louis. These exercises should accompany all that follows.

LESSON VII.

PRODUCTIONS.

Who can give me some of the differences between winter and summer ?

Various answers, such as: Christmas comes in winter, and Fourth of July in summer; we fish in summer, but we skate in winter; there is snow in win-

ter, and the grass is green in summer ; the trees are bare in winter, and are covered with leaves in summer ; some trees have fruit in summer ; we wear warm clothes in winter, and light cool ones in summer ; our windows and doors are left open in summer, but closed to keep out the cold in winter &c.

Where do trees grow ?

On the roadside, in our yards, in the woods, &c. Apple trees, pear trees, and peach trees grow in our yard.

Do any trees grow there that do not bear fruit ?

Yes, a maple tree, lady-cigar tree and sycamore tree. There is a walnut tree near our house.

Who can tell me other trees that they have seen grow ?

The pecan tree, the persimmon tree, the hickory-nut tree, the elm tree, the ash tree, the sycamore tree, &c.

You distinguish an apple tree from a cherry tree by their fruits, but how do you distinguish one shade tree from the other ?

By their size, their shape, and their color ; also by their leaves and bark.

The Catalpa tree is often called by children the cigar tree who can tell me something of it ?

It has very large leaves, six or seven inches broad. They are shaped like a heart, smooth and pale green on the upper side, downy underneath. The blossoms hang in clusters are a pure delicate white : the inner part delicately sprinkled with violet spots. They are very beautiful.

Why is this tree called the cigar tree ?

Because it bears a long bean-like fruit which resembles a cigar, and this fruit remains on the tree during most of the winter.

There is another tree which bears blossoms very much in the same way as the Catalpa, who will name it ?

The Horse-chestnut.

Tell what you can of this tree.

Its branches grow low and are drooping. Its outlines are regularly rounded ; its surface close and compact. Its leaves are composed of seven leaflets, when they first unfold they have a cotton-like down which falls off when they are full grown.

LESSON VIII.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Who can describe the Walnut tree?

The Walnut-tree has a smooth, gray bark ; its leaves are over a foot long ; they are composed of six or eight leaflets ending by an odd one. The nuts grow on the end of the young shoots, and are covered with a thick bark, which rots away. The tree is generally about sixty or seventy feet in height and its trunk about three or four feet in diameter.

Describe the Pecan tree.

It grows to about the same height as the Walnut-tree. The leaves are arranged much as those of the walnut. The nuts are contained in a somewhat four-sided husk ; they are about an inch long ; smooth and cylindrical.

Give the qualities of the Hickory tree.

It grows to a height of sixty or eighty feet ; its trunk is often fifty or sixty feet without branches ; its bark is rough ; leaves composed of leaflets ending with an odd one.

What can you say of the Elm tree ?

Its leaves are three or four inches long, unequal in size, formed on a stalk about one inch long ; the leaves are oval and the edges are toothed.

Who can tell us something of the Sassafras tree ?

The Sassafras tree grows to a height of about forty or fifty feet. Its bark has an agreeable smell and taste, and is good to purify the blood ; its leaves are glossy, deep green, oval, or three lobed. The blossoms are yellow and appear in small clusters in May. Its fruit is a small, deep blue berry seated on a foot-stalk or cup.

Who can tell something of the Willow tree ?

There are several kinds of Willows, from the shrub of three or four inches in height, to lofty and wide spreading trees of fifty or sixty feet. Their branches are slender and flexible. There are the Weeping willow, the White willow, the Golden willow, the Russel willow and the Profuse flowering willow.

Tell something of each of these species.

The White willow and Russell willow have a pleasing, light green color. The Golden willow is remarkable for its bright yellow bark. The Weeping willow is graceful, elegant and interesting.

Why do you say the weeping willow is graceful?

Because the drooping branches form in soft flowing lines and move with the slightest breeze. It is said to be interesting because of its Scriptural and poetical associations.

What can you say of the Cypress tree?

The Cypress tree was at one time used in cemeteries instead of the Weeping willow; but it has since been thought that its gloomy shade, and its thick, heavy foliage were not the proper ornaments among the tombs.

LESSON IX.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

What kind of tree is used for Christmas tree, and name some varieties?

The evergreen. There are many kinds of evergreens; the Pine tree, the Arbor vitae, the Cedar, Balsam, Spruce, &c.

You will learn of many varieties of these evergreens when you grow older. Now there are two very important trees which grow all around us, I mean the Oak, and the Maple. Will some one tell me of each of these?

I have seen the White oak, its leaves are a shining green on top, and the other side is pale. They are lobed. The Black Jack has very large leaves, broad at the top and sometimes bristle-pointed; shining above and rusty beneath. It reaches a height of twenty-five or thirty feet and is cut down for fuel. The Scarlet oak is a fine large tree. Its leaves are lobed and sometimes toothed, bright, green, and shining. In autumn its leaves are scarlet. The Red oak has deeply colored leaves, which turn to a dark red before they fall.

That is about all you have been told concerning the Oaks, now who can describe the Maple?

The Maple is considered the best tree to be planted for shade. It is clear, shady and cool, grows rapidly, transplants easily, and produces no suckers.

Now one tree more. The Tulip Tree we spoke of a few days ago. You have all seen it. Will some one tell its qualities ?

It is an American tree, but may be seen in other countries oftener than in its own. Its trunk is smooth and finely proportioned ; its leaves are curiously shaped, smooth and shining. Its blossoms are lily-like. Its foliage is clear, lustrous, dark-green and rich. It often grows to the height of one hundred and thirty feet.

LESSON X.

FRUIT TREES.

Which is the most popular of the fruit trees ?

The Apple tree. There are many kinds.

Who can name some other fruits besides the apple whose leaves are arranged alternately on the stem, have shiny flowers with five petals, and are inserted in a calyx ?

The Pear, the quince, the apricot, the peach, the cherry, the plum, the strawberry, the raspberry, and the blackberry.

Do you know any beautiful flower whose parts have the same qualities ?

Yes, the rose. Teacher — Right, and all these fruits we have just mentioned as well as the rose belong to the Rose family. You will learn all this in your Science Lesson next year. You have all heard such expressions as, "sweet as a rose," "rosy cheeks," "soft as a rose leaf", and the beautiful lines from Moore:

*"Hearts open, like the season's rose
The floweret of a hundred leaves,
Expanding when the dew-fall flows
And every leaf its balm receives."*

We shall think more of the beautiful blossoms of our fruit trees when we know they are related to this favorite flower.

Mention the trees on which the blossoms appear before the leaves.

The Peach tree, the Nectarine, and the Almond tree. The fruit of the peach has a downy covering while that of the Nectarine is smooth; but both have been known to grow on the same tree.

On what do currants, gooseberries, blackberries, grapes, beans, hops, and pumpkins grow ?

Currants, gooseberries, and blackberries grow on bushes. Grapes, beans, hops, and pumpkins grow on vines.

How does a bush compare with a tree ?

A bush is smaller and branches out near to the root.

LESSON XI.

VINES AND ROSES.

What is a vine and name some ornamental vines.

A vine is a woody climbing plant. The long slender stem that trails on the ground. The Prairie Rose, the Wisteria, the Japan Honeysuckle, the Red and Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle, the sweet scented Clematis, and the American Ivy are ornamental vines.

Who can tell something of each of these ?

The Prairie Roses are known to almost every one by their many double flowers, so double, that they look like pouting buds rather than full-blown roses.

The Wisteria vine bears the most delicate blossoms, of a tint between pearl and lilac, each bunch of bloom, shaped like that of a locust tree, but nearly a foot long. They hang gracefully from branches just starting into tender green foliage.

The Red and Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckles when planted together and allowed to interweave their branches, present a most novel and beautiful appearance ; the delicate straw-color of the flower tubes of the one, contrasts pleasingly with those of the deep coral-red hue of the other.

The Sweet-scented Clematis is delicate and graceful. Its flowers are broidered like pale stars over the whole vine in midsummer.

The Trumpet Creeper is wild and rambling in its habits. It glows in July with its thousands of rich clusters, resembling bright goblets.

The European Ivy the best of climbers, is perfectly evergreen. The Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy grows more rapidly than the European plant, clings in the same way to wood or stone, and makes rich festoons of verdure

in summer.

We have spoken of the Rose in another place, but now we wish to learn the special names of some roses. Who can give them?

Bourbon roses are the hardiest and most easily cultivated. They are the most lively in form and color and many of them the richest in fragrance. Among these are the pale flesh color, the purplish crimson, the deep rose, the changeable carmine, and the white.

Perpetual roses are large and fragrant as damask or province roses. Among these are the deep rose, very large, the pale rose, the light crimson, the fine deep pink, and the dark crimson.

China roses are less fragrant but more constantly in bloom and have bright, rich colors. There are the pale flesh color rose, bright crimson, pure white brilliant crimson, and blush rose.

Tea Roses are most refined of all roses. There are the rich deep fawn; the salmon, shaded with rose; the bright rose, large and fragrant; the creamy white; the glossy bronze, and the beautiful shaded white.

How does the rose rank among flowers?

It is the queen of flowers, always and forever. Fashion never wearies of it though there are other ornaments gayer, richer, more dazzling and fragrant; and the foliage of many plants have leaves more glossy and green; yet we all feel "What were life without the rose."

Mention other flowers that remain in bloom most of the flowering seasons.

Geraniums, Verbenas, Phlox, Mignonette, Petunias, and the like.

Name some of the spring flowers.

Crocuses, Snow-drops, Mezeriums, Hyacinths, Daffodills and Violets.

LESSON XII.

GRASSES.

We have now learned something of shade trees, fruit trees, bushes, vines and flowers. What vegetable growth do we call grasses?

The different kinds of ordinary grasses together with food plants: Rye, Oats, Barley, Rice, Wheat, Sugar-cane, Indian Corn, Bamboo, and Reeds. There are about four thousand species.

Who can repeat some pretty lines about the ordinary grasses ?

*"Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere ;
When you're numbered with the dead
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy spring I'll come
And deck your silent home,
Creeping silently, creeping everywhere."*

In the United States alone what is the estimated annual value of the agricultural products of the cereals ?

About seven hundred millions of dollars.

Which is the best season to sow wheat ?

In autumn. This wheat is harvested the following summer. Winter-wheat sown in spring will ripen the same year.

How did maize receive the name of Indian corn ?

On the discovery of America, the Indians were found cultivating this grain, and as all grains in Europe are called corn, the European discoverers named this Indian corn.

What is Sorghum ?

A genus of tall grasses or canes, of which some species, especially the Holcus are largely used in the East as fodder, and have a sweetish juice which has been used for the manufacture of sugar.

LESSON XIII.

MOSSES AND FERNS.

You have all seen ferns and mosses, where do they grow best ?

Ferns thrive best in damp places.

Who can repeat some lines about the Lady Fern ?

*"Where the copse-wood is the greenest,
Where the fountain glistens sheenest,
Where the morning dew lies longest
There the Lady Fern grows strongest."*

What can you say of mosses ?

Mosses are interesting little evergreens with distinct leaves and often a distinct stem. They are fond of moisture, shade, and retirement. They are

*found in the hottest as well as in the coldest climates, amidst hot sands and cold snows. "And the cool dews of night on the mountain fern fell,
 And they glistened upon the green mosses as well;
 And the fern loved the mountain, the moss loved the moor,
 For the ferns were the rich, and the mosses the poor.
 And thus and forever where'er the ferns grow
 There surely the mosses lie sparkling below;
 And thus they both flourish, where naught grew before,
 And they both deck the woodland, and mountain, and moor."*

Do foreigners think that we appreciate the vegetable productions of our country?

No, foreigners who go through our forests wonder why we should send across the ocean for thousands of dollars worth of trees and plants, far inferior to those they see before them.

Name some of our native trees and plants that have won favor throughout Europe.

First our Tulip-tree, the Germans make avenues of it; second, our Magnolias are planted with the greatest care and taste in France. Our Native Holly is a general favorite; while the pleasure grounds of England are ornamented with clumps and masses of our Mountain Laurel, our Azaleas, and Rhododendrons. Americans go to England to see the natural beauties of their own country.

LESSON XIV.

OTHER PRODUCTIONS.

What can you say of the stock-raising advantages of Missouri?

1. Its facility for shipping all kinds of stock; 2. its growth of blue grass and clover; 3. the large amount of surplus produce available for wintering and stall feeding; 4. the cool temperature of its streams and the great number of unfailing springs and wells.

In what production is Missouri likely to excel?

Missouri is considered the best grape-growing state in the Union. There are 5,000,000 acres of choice vine land in southern Missouri alone.

What can you say of the minerals of our State?

Coal-beds embrace over one third of the state. Iron exists in almost every

county in the state, in some sections being of the richest quality and inexhaustible. Iron Mountain is the largest exposure and purest body of iron known. Lead exists in great quantities through the magnesian lines of the rock, slate, and gravel beds of Southern Missouri. The Lead Production of Missouri is greater than that of all the other States of the Union. It is principally yielded by two great fields, the one in the south-east and the other in the south-west portion of the state. The south-eastern lead district includes Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Crawford, Iron, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Madison, Wayne, Reynolds, and Carter counties; and the south-western district, Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry, and McDonald counties. Cobalt, Nickel, Zinc, Copper, and Manganese occur through the state. The Salt springs in Howard County contain about 1,000 grains to the gallon.

NOTE.

Before beginning Navigation on the Mississippi, the pupils should be required to give the United States in outline, that is to bound it; locate Dominion of Canada; Atlantic and Pacific oceans; Gulf of Mexico. Tell what they know of the Rocky Mountains; the Alleghany Mountains; the Great Lakes; the St. Lawrence River.

Give the situation of Capes Prince of Wales, Charles, Hatteras, Sable and San Lucas; Behring and Florida straits, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson Bay and Caribbean Sea. Describe the principal rivers of North America. Review situation and boundaries of Missouri. Have the pupils trace on the map in their order Iowa, Des Moines River, Mississippi River, Illinois, Alton, Mouth of the Missouri River, Meramec River, Ohio River, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, St. Francois River, Iron Mountain, Big Black River, White River, Ozark Mountain, Indian Territory, and Kansas.

When pupils have become familiar with this tracing, they should sketch the map in the same order. They should do the work themselves, and bear in mind that work in Geography is chiefly in matters of location, form and relation.

LESSON XV.

Navigation.

What boats were used on the Mississippi before the steamboat

The fly-boats and barges such as we have now, were the kind of craft mostly in use on the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries; also the bark canoes, and Mackinaw boat.

What was the average time required for a trip from St. Louis to New Orleans?
Six months.

What caused this slow progress?

The crookedness of the river, its treacherous currents, shoals, and snags. In one place a circuit of fifty-four miles had to be made for an actual gain of only five miles. Besides this the dangers of meeting with river pirates.

When did the first steam-boat land in St. Louis

Aug. 2, 1817. It was named the Pike and was built by Mr. Prentiss at Henderson, Ky. She made two hundred and fifty miles in sixty-seven hours. She was commanded by Capt. Joseph Reed.

Can you describe this vessel?

The hull was built on the model of the barge; a cabin was situated on the lower deck. It was driven by a low-pressure engine with a walking-beam. The inhabitants of the then little village gathered on the bank to welcome the novel visitor. Among them were some Indians. The glare of the furnace fires and the volumes of murky smoke filled the Indians with dismay; their superstitious imaginations beheld a monster, breathing flames and threatening the destruction of the red man.

What boat reached New Orleans from Philadelphia early in 1819 and continued her journey to St. Louis?

"The Maid of Orleans." This boat reached St. Louis May 1, 1819.

Name the first steam-boat to enter the Missouri.

"The Independence. It sailed from St. Louis, May 1, 1819, reached Franklin, on the Missouri after a voyage of thirteen days, four days being spent at different landings.

What can you say of the building and repairing of steam-boats at St. Louis?

This branch of industry originated at a comparatively early period. The main railway of St. Louis was in existence July 22, 1833.

How did the St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company originate?

In the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company.

When was this Company incorporated?

The St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company successor of the Keokuk

Northern was organized in June, 1881, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company transacts a general passenger and freight business between St. Paul and St. Louis and owns the following boats: "*Gem City*," "*Eagle*," "*Alexander*," "*Mitchell*," "*Minneapolis*," "*War Eagle*," "*Northwestern*," "*Belle of La Crosse*" and "*Centennial*."

When was the Diamond Jo Line established?

In 1867, by Joseph Reynolds. Its boats are the *Mary Norton*, *Libbie Conger*, *Diamond Jo*, *Josephine*, and *Josie*. This line is used principally in the produce trade on the upper Mississippi.

LESSON XVI.

NAVIGATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI. (continued)

What do you know of the St. Louis and Vicksburg Company?

It was organized and chartered in 1859, as the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company. It owns the following steamers: Ben Lewis, J. H. Dickey, Platte Valley, J. D. Perry, St. Joseph, Belle of Memphis, City of Cairo, City of Vicksburg, Grand Tower, City of Chester, and others.

When was the New Orleans Anchor Line organized?

In June, 1878, and incorporated during the same month; it owns the City of New Orleans, City of Alton, and J. Scudder.

What can you say of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company?

It was the successor of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, was organized in May, 1869. The following are among some of its boats: Olive Branch, Pauline Carroll, and Lady Lee.

What can you say of the Merchants' Southern Line Packet Company?

It was established in 1870; it connected at Columbus with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Memphis, with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad and Memphis and Charleston Railroad and with several other points.

Mention some other Lines of Packets.

St. Louis and Omaha Packet Company; the St. Louis and Peoria Packet Company; St. Louis, Cincinnati, Huntington, and Pittsburgh Packet Company; the Merchants' St. Louis and Arkansas River Packet Company; and the Ouachita River Packets.

What is the total value of Steam-boats controlled at St. Louis?

In 1871, the total value was \$5,428,800.

LESSON XVII.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN ST. LOUIS.

Give a short history of the first railroad started in St. Louis.

At a meeting held June, 1851, the following resolution was passed: That the route through Chouteau Pond valley and the valley of the Des Peres to the Meramec valley, and up the Meramec valley for a distance of thirty-nine miles from St. Louis commencing at Fourteenth street, be adopted as the first division of the Pacific Railroad. This having been put under contract, the first spadeful of earth was removed in the absence of the Governor by the then mayor of the city, Hon. L. Kennett, on July 4, 1851, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. This memorable event took place on the south bank of Chouteau pond.

When was the road opened to Jefferson City?

November 1, 1855.

Give a brief account of the Gasconade Bridge disaster.

Nov. 1, 1855, the train, consisting of fourteen passenger cars, started from Seventh Street depot, St. Louis. It had rained heavily the night before, yet the train proceeded in safety until the Gasconade River was reached. The bridge across this stream gave way, and ten of the cars fell a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The engine reversed its position, wheels upward. Some of the cars plunged on those beneath them with their ponderous wheels, and crushed or maimed the unfortunate persons below. Only one, the extreme car, maintained its position on the rail. To add to the horror of the scene a storm of lightning, thunder, and rain, of the severest description arose.

LESSON XVIII.

Missouri Pacific or Southwestern.

When was the great Pacific Railroad across the Continent completed?

May 10, 1869.

Of what does the Missouri Pacific, or Southwestern system consist?

It consists of the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the Texas Divi

sion of the Missouri Pacific, the Texas and Pacific, the International and Great Northern Railroads covering five thousand nine hundred and forty four miles of railways directly in the interest of St. Louis. The region drained by this system covers the whole country from the Mexican portion to the Mississippi, from Omaha to the Gulf. New Lines are being built in many parts of the Southwest. The Fort Worth and Denver Road belong to this system. It is a part of the Gould system which embraces in addition to the roads already named the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad system both east and west of the river. It is understood that the true interests of this vast system will be to make St. Louis its grand centre. All the General Offices are in St. Louis. The Iron Mountain Road runs from St. Louis to Texarkana on the border between Arkansas and Texas. From Bismarck Missouri a branch leads to Belmont on the Mississippi at which point connection is made with the system of roads east of the Mississippi River. The Atlantic and Pacific was chartered July 27, 1866, was duly organized in October. The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company is the successor of the southwest branch of the Missouri Pacific.

When did the first passenger train pass through Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas ?

June 8, 1881. This opened the most fertile portion of Arkansas to St. Louis.

LESSON XIX.

RAILROADS. (CONTINUED)

What can you say of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad ?

It is one of the earliest enterprises in Missouri, was chartered February 16, 1847, and ground was broken in Hannibal early in November, 1851.

How far was the Hannibal Line completed in 1859 ?

To St. Joseph.

When was the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Company formed ?

May 6, 1874, by consolidating the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway Company, the Arkansas Branch of the same, the Cairo Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, and the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company. The through line was opened in 1874.

What induced the enterprising men of St Louis to run a railway in this direction?
The mineral deposits of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob.

When was the Texas and Pacific Railway Company organized ?

Under an Act of Congress, March 3, 1871, and the general railroad laws of Texas.

Give date of the incorporation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

On the 20th of September, 1865, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern Branch, was incorporated for the construction of a railroad 180 miles long from Junction City. When the road was completed as far as Emporia, it passed into the hands of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company which was organized April 7, 1870.

Tell what you can of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

It was incorporated by the state of Indiana, February 14, 1848, by a charter authorizing the construction of a railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis via Vincennes. This road is the great highway of commerce and travel between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River.

What can you say of the Vandalia Line ?

It is one of the most important lines of the vast net-work of the Pennsylvania Company which was chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania April 7, 1870, for the purpose of managing in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company the railroads leased and controlled by it west of Pennsylvania.

Give the extent of this line.

It stretches one hundred and sixty-seven miles across Illinois and Indiana. Its General Offices are nearly all located in St. Louis.

LESSON XX.

RAILROADS. (CONCLUDED)

What can you say of the Chicago and Alton ?

The Chicago and Alton main line extends to Chicago, making connections there with the great number of roads running to the north and east. It is five hundred and sixty-seven miles long.

What can you say of the St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Line ?

The St. Louis division was opened up in 1877. Previous to this the Burlington had no line of its own into St. Louis.

How does the St. Louis Division reach points in the northwest ?

By connecting with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, and Minneapolis and St. Paul Roads. The south end of the St. Louis Division of the Burlington passes through a rich wheat country north of Vermont, Ill. The corn country along the line is reached and extends on through Illinois and Iowa, and in that section are also the great dairy farms of the west. This road brings over four million pounds of butter to St. Louis in its refrigerator cars. The business both in and out of St. Louis is rapidly increasing.

When was the Texas and St. Louis Railway Company organized ?

On the 4th of April, 1879. The road is known as the "Cotton Belt" route, and is a most important addition to the railroad interests of St. Louis.

Mention some of the other railroads centered in St. Louis.

Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad ; and the St. Louis, Alton and Terra Haute Railroad ; Louisville and Nashville Railroad ; St. Louis and Cairo Railroad ; Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad ; West End Narrow-Gauge Railway ; East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway, and the Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.

What can you say of the Union Depot ?

It is on the south side of Poplar Street, between Ninth and Twelfth, and is the central point at which converge the railroads entering St. Louis. It is built of brick and stone, and was erected by a company organized on the 10th of June, 1871.

When was the St. Louis Union Depot Company chartered ?

On the 9th of May 1874.

When was the first omnibus of St. Louis manufacture placed on the Market Street and Carondelet Avenue Line ?

September 17, 1845.

LESSON XXI.

STREET CARS.

Which was the first Street Car Corporation in St. Louis ?

The first Street Car Corporation in St. Louis was the Missouri Railroad Company, and the first car was run on the 4th of July, 1859, the driver being the president of the company, Hon. Erastus Wells.

When was the Missouri Railroad Company organized ?

May 10, 1859. It was organized by an act of the Legislature of Missouri, dated Dec. 13, 1855, and by an order of the City Council, May 6, 1859.

When was the St. Louis Railroad Company organized ?

Feb. 1, 1859, and was incorporated March 24, 1859.

When did the cars commence running on this line and give its extent and direction.

In 1859. The total length of the company's track is seven and one-half miles ; the line of route being from the old city limits on the north, to the Wild Hunter's on the south, by way of Bellefontaine road, Broadway, Fifth and Seventh Streets, and Crondalet Avenue.

When was the Citizen's Railway Company organized ?

In 1859, and cars commenced running during that year.

When was the present organization chartered ?

In July, 1874. The track was laid on Franklin Avenue and Morgan Street, from Fourth to Garrison Avenue. In 1864 the company extended the line from Garrison Avenue to Prairie Avenue along Easton Avenue, also from Easton Avenue along Grand Avenue, to the Fair-grounds, another extension was made in 1881 from Prairie Avenue, along St. Charles rock road to Renkelville, and along Papen Avenue to the National Bridge road and King's Highway. The total length of the Company's lines, with extensions, is fourteen miles of single track.

When was the Union Depot R. R. Company constructed ?

In 1862 from the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, west to Gravois road a distance of three and one-half miles. The route at present is Gravois Branch (Yellow Cars) from Fourth Street, corner of Pine, on Ninth ; Gravois road to Jefferson Avenue with extension to Tower Grove Park. Lafayette Branch

(blue cars) run the same to Park Avenue thence north to State. Carroll, Linn and Lafayette, to Lafayette Park. This was formerly known as the Gravois Railway.

Where are the general offices and stables located?

On the corner of Gravois road and Jefferson Avenue.

LESSON XXII.

STREET CARS. (CONTINUED)

What can you say of the Benton-Bellefontaine Railroad Company?

The construction of this road was begun in 1861, completed in 1866. The lines extend from Third Street and Washington Avenue, by way of Washington Avenue, Tenth and Eleventh Streets, to the Water Tower, the length being seven miles, single track.

When was the Lindell Railway Company chartered?

Feb. 26, 1864. The road was begun Oct. 1864; cars commenced running on Washington Avenue, March, 1867, and on Fourteenth Street line, May 12, 1867.

Give the extent of the route.

It extends from Third and Washington to Ware and Lucas Avenues, along Lucas Avenue to Grand Avenue, north on Grand Avenue to Delmar Avenue, west on Delmar Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue, thence north on Vandeventer Avenue to Finney Avenue, east on Finney to Grand Avenue, thence south on Grand Avenue to Morgan, connecting with blue cars to Summit Avenue, by way of Fourteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue. The offices and stables are located at No. 2305 Washington Avenue.

When was the Union Railway Company chartered, and give its extent.

It was chartered July 29, 1865. During this year the road was constructed from the corner of Fourth and Locust Streets west to Hyde Park. In 1875 the lines were extended from Hyde Park to the Fair Grounds, and at present their entire length is eight miles of single track.

When was the Tower Grove and Lafayette Railway Company Chartered?

March 20, 1866. It was constructed and put in operation during 1866 over Second and Third Streets, from the corner of Fourth and Morgan to Anna Street, the whole length being six miles of track.

By what principal buildings does the Mound City Line pass?

The Mound City Line passes by the new post-office and government building, Pope's Theatre, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis University, St. Louis Place Park, Lindell Park, Base-ball Park, Fair-grounds, and Zoological Garden.

When was the South St. Louis Railroad Company incorporated ?

In April, 1876.

Give the extent of the route.

It extends north from the stables along Main Street, Carondelet road, and Jefferson Avenue, east on Pestalozzi Street, north along Eighth and Decatur Streets, east on Lafayette to Fulton, north to Hickory, east to Fifth, north to Market, returning same to Pestalozzi, south on Eighth to Arsenal, thence west to Jefferson Avenue and south to the stables, which are located on the north side of Davis, near Main Street. The general office is at the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets.

LESSON XXIII.

TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

What does the term, production, include ?

Agriculture, mining, and forestry.

What does exchange include ?

Banking and transportation, capital and credit.

What can you say of the natural advantages of St. Louis as a centre of produce ?

They are in part the result of the co-operation of soil and climate with intelligent labor ; in part from the richness of the mineral products of the state which are poured into St. Louis. Besides this St. Louis combines more of the advantages of site and location than any other interior city in the world. Capital, labor, and talent are the three forces which have worked together to promote the growth, and expand the trade of St. Louis.

Name some of the principal manufactures of St. Louis.

The Cotton manufactures ; the Hemp, Bagging and Tow manufacture ; Bread and Crackers. The manufacture of White Lead and Oils, and because of its richness in the controlling mineral it is called the "City of the Iron Crown."

Name some of the rich deposits of Iron near St. Louis.

Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and Simmons Mountain.

How early was the manufacture of Iron known in St. Louis?

As early as September, 1814, D. Steward manufactured all kinds of cut nails, brads, and springs. The establishment of iron foundries in St. Louis may be regarded as having been begun in 1817.

What has the State geologist of Missouri said of the Iron fields of this state?

"If Missouri will work up her iron and coal she may become as powerful and rich as England. She has more territory, better soil, more and better room, and quite as much coal."

LESSON XXIV.

IRON MANUFACTURES.

Describe Iron Mountain.

It is two hundred feet high and covers an area of five hundred acres, and is made up almost entirely of this ore in its purest form. The quantity above the surface of the valley is estimated at two hundred million tons.

In what condition is this ore found?

From the size of a few ounces, to those of two or three hundred pounds in weight.

To whom does Iron Mountain belong?

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison, and Valle.

What other remarkable formation about seven miles further from St. Louis?

Pilot Knob.

To whom does Pilot Knob belong?

It was the property of Mr. Louis V. Bogy and others incorporated as the "Madison Iron-mining Company." They own some 25,000 acres of land, including the Knob, the Shepherd mountain, and eight other valuable iron deposits, all in the same vicinity in Iron County, about eighty-eight miles south of St. Louis, on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Is the iron deposited in these different places of the same nature, and used for like purposes?

No, each produces iron adapted to various purposes, and that found at Iron Mountain is in some particulars different from the deposits of the other places. Iron Mountain ore is a hematite. Pilot Knob is blue specular. Shepherd Mountain is to some extent magnetic.

What is the estimated yearly products of the iron manufactures of St. Louis?
It is supposed to average \$5,000,000.

Give the number of iron-works in St. Louis and name some of the oldest.

There are thirty iron works, the five oldest being Mississippi Foundry, Gaty, McCune and Co., Broadway Foundry, of Kingsland and Cuddy, Eagle Foundry of Clark, Renfrew & Co., Empire Stove-Works of Bridge & Bros., and Excelsior Stove-Works of Giles F. Filley.

How many working-men do the thirty iron works of St. Louis employ?

Nearly 2300, and their yearly wages amount to \$6,000,000.

With what difficulty did the Iron furnace business meet?

The character of the coal. Big muddy coal is now used.

LESSON XXV.

MANUFACTURE OF OTHER MINERALS.

Mention some of the other minerals of Missouri.

Zinc, ochre, uranium, manganese, cobalt, red chalk, and china clay.

What can you say of the manufacture of paints in St. Louis?

This manufacture employs thirteen establishments and 608 hands.

What can you say of the establishments of brick, glass, lime, marble, stone?

There are 45 establishments of brick; 5, of glass; 4, of lime; 56, of marble and stone work; 5, of stove and earthenware.

What can you say of the glass-works of St. Louis?

The purest and whitest sand for the manufacture of flint glass is found in great quantities but a short distance from St. Louis, on the Mississippi River both above and below. Here is the best lead market, both for the mines of Illinois and Missouri, and by the extension of our railroads to the West and South, this latter supply is to be immensely increased while pot and pearl-ash can be obtained either from the Ohio, the lakes, or the upper Mississippi, from the asheries of Iowa and Wisconsin. These are the principal elements of the manufacture of glass.

What can you say of the fire-brick and pottery of St. Louis?

The first record of the manufacture of pottery in St. Louis is dated April 20, 1816.

LESSON XXVI.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL BUSINESS PLACES.

At about what date did business begin to be classified in St. Louis ?

About 1819, there were separate dealers in groceries, dry-goods, and hardware, although many houses continued to deal in mixed merchandise. From this mixed beginning the dry-goods trade of St. Louis sprang.

When was the wholesale and retail dry-goods house of William Barr & Co. established and give the present quarters of this firm.

In 1849. They occupy a handsome and imposing structure located on Sixth, extending from Olive to Locust.

Mention another long-established firm in dry-goods trade.

Samuel C. Davis & Co. This structure is built in the Italian style of architecture, and spacious and imposing in appearance ; has a frontal of one hundred and seventy-five feet on Fifth Street by one hundred and twenty-five feet on Washington Avenue, and contains six floors.

Locate the ware-house of Scruggs, Vandervoort, & Barney.

421 — 425 North Fourth Street.

What important dry-goods establishment is situated at the southeast corner of Eighth Street and Washington Avenue ?

That of Crow, Hargadine, & Co.

What can you say of the firm Dodd, Brown, & Co. ?

It is an immense building five stories in height with a basement, and covers about 60,000 square feet. It is situated at the northeast corner of Fifth and St. Charles Streets.

About how many firms are engaged in the wholesale clothing trade ?

There were sixteen in 1818 ; one of the most important being F. W. Humphrey & Co., northeast corner Fifth and Pine Streets.

What can you say of the Provision Trade of St. Louis ?

The provision trade, including buildings public and private, represents about \$12,000,000.

Which is the oldest jewelry firm in St. Louis ?

E. Jaccard Jewelry Company on the northeast corner of Fifth and Olive

Streets. It is built of Athens marble, is five stories in height and its architecture is graceful and imposing.

What can you say of the wood and willow-ware of St. Louis?

In the manufacture of wooden-ware proper, pine and oak are chiefly used. One of the largest establishments supplies the West with water buckets and like articles.

Give a remarkable feature of trade in our city.

The manufacture of brooms by machinery. The only one of the kind in the world. It consumes or utilizes more broom-corn than all the broom factories in the west.

How many brooms does it make daily?

About 600 dozen.

How many furniture houses in St. Louis?

In 1881, there were twenty-two houses engaged in the furniture trade.

LESSON XXVII.

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Previous to the settlement of St. Louis by white settlers, what currency was in use among the Indians

Dark purple and white beads called wampumpeag or wampum. The purple beads had twice the value of the white. Wampum was used in strings and valued according to measure.

What can you say of the silver coin first used?

It was usually in the shape of Spanish milled dollars and was inconvenient for small change. Sometimes it was cut into pieces worth twenty-five cents each, and twelve and a half cents each, and was nicknamed "sharpskins." Smaller sums were given out by store-keepers in pins, needles, writing paper.

When was the Bank of St. Louis first opened for business?

In September, 1816.

When were shipplasters issued in St. Louis?

September 29, 1872.

Of how many denominations were the notes?

Of three. One dollar, two dollars, and three dollars.

Name some of the Banks now open in St. Louis.

Bank of Commerce, Boatmen's Savings bank, Commercial, Franklin, Ger-

man American, German Savings, International, Laclede, State Savings, Provident Savings, Tenth-Ward Savings, Union Savings, Merchant National, Valley National, Third National, Fourth National, St. Louis National, and Citizens.

Name some of the hotels of St. Louis.

Beaumont, Commercial, Hotel Barnum, City, Belvidere, Hotel Hunt, Hotel Moser, Hurst's, Koetter's, Laclede, Lafayette, Parks, Lindell, Planter's, St. James, The Southern, Western, Windsor, Everett House, and Grand Pacific.

Name some of the express companies.

United States Express, St. Louis Transfer Co., and Adams Express Co.

LESSON XXVIII.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

When was the first effort made to organize a home Insurance Company?

In 1831.

Mention names of the Insurance Companies.

The Citizen's Insurance Company located at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, has had a flourishing career of more than forty-five years duration. It transacts a general fire insurance business, which is principally local, being confined almost exclusively to St. Louis County.

The St. Louis Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized on Feb. 22, 1821, under the name of St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Louis. The office is situated at the southeast corner of Seventh and Locust Streets.

The Mound City Fire Insurance Company is one of the most important companies in St. Louis. The general offices are located at the southwest corner of Sixth and Olive Streets.

The Washington Fire Insurance Company was chartered on Nov. 23, 1857, under the name of the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The office is situated at the corner of Market and Second streets.

The Franklin Insurance Company is one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the west. Its office is at No. 400 North Third Street.

LESSON XXIX.

Telegraph and Mail Messages.

When was the first telegraph message received at St. Louis ?

The President's message delivered to Congress Dec. 6, 1847, was transmitted from Philadelphia to Vincennes: thence by "pony express" to St. Louis. The "Republican" was the only paper in St. Louis to receive the message.

What great news did the Republican of Dec. 20, 1847 announce ?

That the most extraordinary undertaking of the age, the completion of a line of communication by magnetic telegraph from the Atlantic cities to the east bank of the Mississippi had been accomplished.

Where was the first office established ?

In a house in the upper end of east St. Louis, and messages were transmitted thence to Eastern points.

When did the regular operation of the line commence ?

On the 20th of December, 1847, the Republican announced that in a day or two it would begin the publication of all important events in the East, almost to the very moment of putting the paper to press.

What can you say of the mail facilities of St. Louis and Carondelet, at the time of the transferring of Louisiana to the United States ?

A weekly pair of saddle-bags from the East, that had run the gauntlet of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, brought New York and Philadelphia letters, from one to six months old.

After the transferring of Louisiana, what improvement was made ?

When the transfer to the United States had been effected the new government at once proceeded to establish a regular mail service for St. Louis and other important points, and post-offices were then established at St. Louis, St. Charles and Ste. Genevieve.

At this time how long did it take the mail to reach Philadelphia from St. Louis ?

Six weeks.

What was the most rapid transit prior to the introduction of railroads ?

By stage, from St. Louis to Philadelphia, taking ten days.

Who was the first postmaster at St. Louis and when was he appointed ?

Col. Rufus Easton, who was appointed January 1, 1805.

When did the first overland mail from California, arrive in St. Louis ?

Oct. 10, 1858, and the occasion was celebrated by a demonstration in honor of Mr. Butterfield who had been mainly instrumental in putting it into successful operation.

Where was the first post-office situated ?

On the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets.

Give the present location.

Corner of Eighth, Ninth, and Olive Streets.

Give about the annual cash receipts from sale of stamps.

\$730,539.

What can you say of the delivery of letters for the year 1881 ?

Those delivered at general delivery were 124,465 ; letters delivered at daily call, 21,514 ; mail letters delivered by carriers, 13,119,987 ; mail postal cards delivered by carriers, 3,800,926 ; drop letters delivered by carriers, 5,366,855 ; letters and postal cards delivered from boxes, 1,822,375.

When did the Legislature of Missouri grant a charter to the St. Louis Gas-light Company ?

In 1837.

When did the City propose to purchase the gas-works ?

January 1, 1870.

Were they successful

No, on Dec. 24, 1879, Mr. Newman, under an order of the court, delivered the entire property of the company to R. J. Lackland, its president.

When was the Laclede Gas-light Company chartered ?

Under an act of the Legislature in 1858, and re-organized in 1871. The works, situated on Main, between Mullanphy and Mound Streets, were erected in the following year and gas was first applied in June of the same year.

LESSON XXX.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Describe the Lindell Hotel.

It is situated on the corner of Washington Avenue, Sixth Street and Lucas Avenue. The principal front is on Washington Avenue, with a frontage of 182 feet and a depth of 270 to Christy Avenue. The height of the building

is 106 feet and the architecture is Italian. The first story is constructed of iron, the five upper stories of the facades on Washington Avenue and Sixth Street are composed of Warrensburg gray sand stone.

What can you say of the Pacific Hotel

It was completed in Jan. 1857, located at the corner of Poplar and Seventh streets, three stories high and a front on Seventh street of 80 feet.

When was the first Southern Hotel destroyed ?

Early on the morning of April 11, 1877.

LESSON XXXI.

Discovery of the Mississippi.

When was Laeclède's trading post upon the present site of St. Louis established ?

In 1764, eleven years previous to the American Revolution.

When was St. Louis ~~admitted into the Union~~ *purchased by*

In 1803, it did not fairly begin to grow until 1818. It was no more than a frontier trading place when it was incorporated as a city in 1822.

Who governed St. Louis at the opening of the Nineteenth Century ?

The Spaniards. They had discovered the Mississippi in the third decade of the 15th Century.

Which are the two American cities that have owned the French and Spanish sway before yielding allegiance to the Constitution of the United States ?

St. Louis and New Orleans. New Orleans continues French, but St. Louis has become thoroughly Americanized.

Can you give an extract from the Journal of Father Marquette dated May 17, 1673 ?

"On this day we started for the Mission of St. Ignace. Above all I put our voyage under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, promising her that if she did us the grace of discovering the great river, I would give it the name of Conception ; and that I would also give that name to the first missions which I should establish among these new nations, as I had actually done among the Illinois."

Give a short history of Marquette.

He was born in Laon, France, in 1637, entered Jesuit's school at the age of seventeen, and in 1666 was sent as a missionary to Canada. In 1669 he was sent to the Ottawa Indians, to replace Allouez ; his leading ambition was to have a mission among the Illinois Indians and to discover the Mis-

Mississippi and for this he prayed. He thirsted for martyrdom. On his return from exploring the great Mississippi, he was broken down in health; recovering partially he engaged again in arduous labors until finally on his way from old Kaskaskia on the Illinois river, to his former station at Mackinac he expired on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Aged 38. 1675.

Two years after his death, his Ottawa Indians passing that way, took up his body, cleaned his bones, and placing them in a box of bark, conveyed them to Point St. Ignace, where they were with solemn rite deposited in a little vault in the middle of the church. This edifice was burned down in 1700 and in time all trace of the site and of Marquette's tomb was lost, till, in 1882 Rev. Edward Jucker discovered and identified both. The remnants of the box and some fragments of bones were piously gathered, to be placed under a monument in his honor.

LESSON XXXII.

Short account of Father Marquette.

Give an extract from Marquette's Journal speaking of his feelings on seeing the great river for which he searched.

The party reached the bluffs of Prairie du Chien, June 17, 1673, "and" (Marquette's words) "safely entered the Mississippi with a joy I cannot express. The current of the river is slow and gentle; it is in many places studded with islands; on sounding, we have found ten fathoms of water; its breadth is very unequal, sometimes three quarters of a league, sometimes only 225 yards. We gladly follow its course which bears south and south-east till the forty-second degree. Here we perceive the whole face is changed; there is now almost no mountain or wood, the islands are more beautiful, the trees are finer.

When did the two explorers see foot-prints of men?

On June 25th, they had arrived at a village of the Illinois Indians.

Can you repeat the welcome given by the sachem to Marquette and his companions?

"How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchmen, when thou comest to visit us. All our town awaits thee, thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace."

What did Marquette call the Missouri river?

Pekitanoui or muddy river.

How far did they descend the river?

To the mouth of the Arkansas. Here they secured proof that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, and not, as they had supposed, into the Atlantic or the Gulf of California.

Describe their return voyage.

They turned the prows of their canoes up the river, retraced their course until they reached the mouth of the Illinois river; by it and the portage and Chicago river they reached Lake Michigan, passing the Indian town of Kaskaskia 7 miles from the town of Ottawa, Illinois.

When did they reach Green Bay?

At the end of September, being away four months and having paddled their canoes over 2,500 miles.

How were Marquette's journal and map of this journey treated?

Father Dablon, the superior of Father Marquette, forwarded them to Trontenac, who sent them to Europe. The French government did not publish the accounts; but a copy of Marquette's "Relation" was preserved in the archives of the Jesuit College in Quebec.

What can you say of the Mississippi Valley?

In variety, extent, and utility of productions, the Mississippi exceeds all other rivers. It is the only river which spans any of the continents from north to south. As has been beautifully said "The head waters of the Mississippi are cooled by the trickling rills and the clear lakes denoting the beds of ancient glaciers, is invigorated by the strength of the temperate zone, and its larrip, impetuous feet are bathed in the warmth of the tropics. The pine and the hemlock crown its head, the oak and walnut shade its body, and it rests amid the regions of the cypress and palm."

How does the same author compare the Mississippi to a tree?

That if we should conceive the river under the image of a tree, rooted in the Gulf of Mexico, we should find our great city at the most convenient and eligible point to the great branches which unite to make the trunk stream, the Missouri, Upper Mississippi and the Ohio.

What is now claimed as the Fountain-Head of the Mississippi?

The newly-found source of the Mississippi is a sparkling little lake situated north of Lake Itasca.

It nestles among the pines of an unfrequented and wild region of Minnesota, many miles from the nearest white settlement, and just on the dividing ridge which forms the great water-shed of North America. Within a few miles of it can be found lakes and streams whose waters are tributary to the Red River of the North and the Yellowstone, thus reaching the sea thousands of miles from the mouth of the mighty Mississippi, which flows in a trickling brook from Lake Glazier. This lake, discovered to be the true source of the greatest river in North America by Willard Glazier, on the 22d of July, 1881, is about a mile and a half in greatest diameter, and would be nearly round in shape but for a single promontory, whose rocky shores give it, in outline, the shape of a heart.

LESSON XXXIII.

Foundation of St. Louis.

What led Laclède to establish a fur-trading post on the present site of our city? *Because of its fitness for healthful residence and matchless facilities of commercial exchange.*

What did Laclède say of the site on his return?

He told the commandant that he had found a situation where he intended to establish a settlement which might become hereafter one of the finest cities in America.

What can you say of the situation of St. Louis as regards mineral productions?

It is on the western edge of the Illinois coal-beds, upon the eastern edge of the Missouri coal-beds, it is near two great deposits of lead and the largest masses of iron ore in the world are convenient to its furnaces and its foundries.

In leaving New Orleans where did Laclède intend stopping on his way North?

At Ste. Genevieve, it being the only settlement at that time (Aug. 1763) on the west bank of the river.

Why did he not carry his intentions into execution?

Because there was no room in which to store his goods for the winter, the village being two miles back from the river.

How far north did he explore the country during the winter he remained at Fort Chartres?

He went on horseback to Cahokia the uppermost village and settlement.

crossed to the west side and explored as far as the mouth of the Missouri, marked the spot for his trading post by marking the trees. To this place he sent Auguste Choteau, Feb. 15, 1764.

Laclede remained in the youthful village of St. Louis fourteen years, returned for a short time to New Orleans, and though very sick, set out again for St. Louis, and died on the way within one day's march of the post of the Arkansas. He was supposed to be fifty-four years of age at his death.

What can you say of his young companion Auguste Chouteau ?

He was born in New Orleans Aug. 14, 1750. Laclede esteemed him as an unusually clever lad with great business capacity. He became eventually Laclede's successor.

What Indians claimed to be owners of the ground on which St. Louis now stands ?

The Illinois Indians ; but they did not disturb the French settlers nor did they demand any remuneration for their land.

By whom was the first cellar in St. Louis dug ?

By squaws belonging to the Missouri Warriors who came to pay the white settlers a visit.

LESSON XXXIV.

Climate, Vegetation, and Animated Nature.

What can you say of the climate of St. Louis ?

The climate does not correspond with that of the same latitude on the sea-coast. Our spring seasons are usually wet ; our summers dry. Our autumns are delightful though frost appears sometimes in October and November, often bringing very cold weather. Our winters are seldom severe, temperature averages about 28 or 30 degrees. Snow falls at various depths but soon disappears.

The nights of summer often feel as the days though often the thermometer falls 28 degrees after sunset. Dew is rapidly distilled. The night air is humid. Fogs are not continual nor even frequent.

The commonest diseases of the country are billious and remittent. Ague and fever prevail in the low grounds.

Give the time of flowering of some of our fruits.

Peaches blossom from March 17 to April 1 ; cherries, from March 30 to April 5 ; plums the same ; early apples, April 5 to 15 ; pears and gooseberries, the

same strawberries upon May 12 ; raspberries, currants, and cherries June 12 blackberries, plums, Siberian crabs, July 17th.

During what months do we sow vegetable seeds?

Salad and cabbage seeds we sow under glass in January; carrots, parsnips, in February. Irish potatoes for early crops, radishes, lettuce, onions and early peas in open ground the latter part of February or the first of March.

What can you say of the animated nature of St. Louis?

Crows stay with us all winter ; robins, larks, blue-birds and buntings appear in the warm days of winter. Birds in variety appear in March. Bees are often tempted out of their hives the early part of April. Ducks, geese, and brants fly north in February and March. Quails and pinnated grouse are abundant all the year.

LESSON XXXV.

Mounds.

Give Brackenridge's account of the mounds.

They are situated on the second bank just above the town and disposed in a singular manner. The space enclosed is about four hundred yards in length and two hundred in breadth; about six hundred yards above there is a single mound with a broad stage on the river side. It is thirty feet in height and one hundred fifty in length, the top is a mere ridge of five or six feet wide.

What was the commonest form of the Mound-builder pottery?

They represented kettles, cups, water-jugs, pipes, and vases. They ornamented the surfaces of these with curved lines and fretwork and moulded them in the image of birds, quadrupeds and the human figure. There is a collection of these treasured in the museum of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and in the Missouri Historical Society.

What does all the evidence that has been collected of this race tend to show ?

That they were laborious, had fixed habitations, were numerous and gregarious, dwelling in populous cities, attested by the grouping of the mounds, and that they were acquainted with many of the practical arts of civilized life.

What Indians are thought to be descendants of the mound-builders?

The Natches Indians, and they are said to be very much like them in manners and customs.

Name the Indians found by the early settlers within the limits of Missouri and Illinois.

OLD LAND MARKS.

The Illinois Indians, the Shawanese, the Osages, the Pawanese, the Iroquois, the Sacs and Foxes, the Otoes and the Missouri.

What Indians are supposed to have been the original occupants of St. Louis?

The Natchez, but they were expelled by the assaults of the Iroquois and Algonquins at that time allies.

Describe Chouteau Pond.

It was a lake surrounded by trees of the original forest. It is more than seventy years ago since it existed in its original form. It was then a glittering sheet of water covering an area of one hundred acres. The site of the Four Courts was a sort of promontory jutting into the lake and occupied by the old Chouteau Mansion.

What can you say of the west side of the pond?

On this side there was a gradual slope, covered with hazel-bushes, scrub oak, persimmon trees, and grape vines. To this spot groups of women would resort to wash their clothes in the style of the old countries.

When was the pond removed?

The water was not all let out at once. The great body was drawn off in 1852 and 1853; the deepest part, some years later.

What necessitated the drainage?

First, the unwholesome accumulations, the unavoidable result of the city's growth in that direction; second, the central position of the pond, its easy grade and public accessibility made it a desirable outlet to the river an advantage of which the Missouri Pacific Railroad availed itself.

LESSON XXXVI.

Old Land Marks.

What year was an ordinance passed that formal names should be given to the streets of St. Louis?

In 1826. It was then decided that Market street should retain its name. The first parallel or cross street north of it should be called Chestnut, the others, Pine, Olive, Locust, Vine, Laurel, Prune, Oak, Cherry, Hickory, Pear, and Willow streets respectively. The streets south of Market were named Walnut Elm, Myrtle, Spruce, Almond, Poplar, Plum, Cedar, Mulberry, Lombard, Hazel, and Sycamore streets respectively. The streets running parallel, or nearly so, were to be numerically named, except that nearest the river which

was to be called Front Street.

In 1818 how many approaches were there from the river to the city ?

Two. These led up Market and Morgan Streets.

Has St. Louis made use of any means to preserve the old land mark ?

No, this important point has been wholly neglected.

Can you give the location of some of those old marks ?

Shickle & Harrison Iron Works occupies the site of the main body of Chouteau Pond ; the old stone mill was torn down in 1863 ; the site is now covered by a substantial building of brick, while the Union Depot is located partly on the old shore and partly on the bed of the pond.

Give the date of foundation of some of the French towns of the Illinois.

Kaskaskia and Cahokia were founded between 1690 and 1700 ; Ste. Genevieve in 1735 ; St. Louis in 1764 ; St. Charles in 1796 ; and New Madrid the same year. Carondelet, Florissant and Marmec are embraced within this area. The settlers of all were French, or their descendants, coming mainly from Canada.

LESSON XXXVII.

Civil War.

Who were the "Wide Awakes ?"

They were a club organized by the St. Louis Republicans during the presidential campaign of 1860.

Where did General Fremont select a place for his camp of instruction ?

He selected a tract of one hundred and fifty acres owned by Col. John O'Fallon, immediately west of the Fair Grounds. Col. O'Fallon gave the land for one year at the nominal price of \$ 150.

How were the barracks known ?

Camp of Instruction Benton Barracks. The troops were to be stationed at this post to recruit, organize and drill.

What was the cost of the building of the barracks ?

\$ 60,000 and the improvements cost \$4,000.

Give a brief account of the history and capture of Camp Jackson.

Missouri was partly Republican, partly Democratic. A number of the Republican party fraternized, calling themselves " Black Jayers," drilling and practising rifle-shooting. The " Minute men " of the Democratic party kept

their organization and their head-quarters, and in these places drill was going on, and recruiting for the Confederate army. The Mayor of the city, Louis Filley, was Republican, the Governor, Claiborne Jackson, sympathized entirely with the South. The two parties looked on each other with suspicion, and both kept a hungry eye on the Arsenal. Whoever possessed that, held the city. The United States Government held it; the "States Right Party" wished to possess it.

Why was Camp Jackson formed?

To answer the requirements of a bill formed in 1855, in view of the threatening relations between the North and South. The people of Missouri being made up of nearly equal proportions from both places it must be expected that their sympathies were divided.

Capt. N. Lyon commanding U. S. troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal seemed somewhat suspicious of the loyalty of Gen. Frost. He watched all movements around the Camp distrustfully, and finally received command from the Secretary of War to muster four regiments according to order from President Lincoln. These were given to protect public property and execute the laws. The first measure taken by Lyon was to secure the Camp. The regiments selected for this purpose were the First, Second, Third and Fourth Missouri Volunteers, and the Third and Fourth Home Guards.

Col. Blair's regiment approached Camp Jackson by way of Laclede Avenue. Col. Boernstein's marched up Pine Street; Col. Schuttner's, up Market; Col. Sigel's, up Olive; Col. Brown's, up Morgan, and Col. Mc Niel's up Clark Avenue; in this way the camp would be surrounded. When all was in readiness Capt. Lyon sent an explanation, or rather a demand to give up the Camp. Finishing his message with the words,

"Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half-hour's time before doing so, will be allowed for your compliance therewith."

To this Gen. Frost replied:

"Sir,— I never for a moment conceived the idea that so illegal and unconstitutional a demand as I have just received from you would be made by an officer of the United States army. I am wholly unprepared to defend my command from this unwarranted attack, and shall therefore be forced to comply with your

demand.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. Frost

Brig Gen. Comdg. Camp Jackson."

Gen. Frost then sent order to his companies, still engaged in their military exercises, to march to their camp grounds, stack arms and form in line by battalions. This done, Lyon sent Capt. Sweeney to take possession of the camp, while Lieut. Schofield was delegated to take its late inmates to imprisonment in the arsenal. When the head of the rank had proceeded about a block and a half along Olive Street toward the city, the prisoners were kept standing in their ranks, unarmed of course, for nearly three hours. This halt has never been explained. The crowd that gathered became excited. Accounts vary as to what followed, but the result was, that several victims of the events which took place at Camp Jackson on the 10th of May, came to their death by gun-shot wounds, inflicted by musket balls, discharged by certain United States Volunteers, under the command of Gen. Lyon.

In what year were the grounds, given by Col. O'Fallon in 1861 for the use of the United States army, returned to its owner?

In September, 1865.

Give the location of Camp Jackson.

The tents were pitched in Lindell Grove, now the Fair Grounds, a wooded valley near the intersection of Olive Street with Grand Avenue.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Counties of Missouri.

Name the Counties of Missouri beginning with A.

Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain,

Those beginning with B.

Barr, Barton, Bates, Burton, Butler, Boone, Bolinger, Buchanan.

Those beginning with C.

Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cope, Carroll, Carter, Cass, Cedar, Clinton, Chantor, Clark, Clay, Christian, Cole, Crawford.

Those beginning with D

Dade, Dallas, Daviess, De Kalb, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin,

Name those beginning with F, G, and H.

Franklin; Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy; Harrison, Henry, Holt, Howard, Howell, Hickory.

Name those beginning with I, J, and K.

Iron; Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson; Knox.

Name those beginning with L, and M.

Laclede, LaFayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston; Macon, McDonald, Madison, Maries, Marion, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Morgan, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery,

Name those beginning with N, and O.

New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway; Oregon, Osage, Ozark.

Name those beginning with P, R, S, and T.

Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pikes, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Putman; Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley; St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francis, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Sullivan, Shelby; Texas, Tuney,

Name those beginning with V and W.

Vernon; Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Worth, Wright,

LESSON XXXIX.

Kansas City.

Locate Kansas City.

It is in the extreme north-west corner of the county, is built up to the line of the State in the west, and the Missouri River on the north. The present city limits include an area of about 3,600 acres.

With what Cities had Kansas City to compete in metropolitan honors?

With Independence, which had grown rich with an undisputed monopoly of the commerce of the plains, and which was disposed to make a death struggle to retain it; and with Westport which ridiculed the presumptuous aspirations of her steamboat landing. Also St. Joseph and Leavenworth, each with capital and enterprise.

What finally won the honor for Kansas City?

Its superior natural advantages.

When did actual improvement commence in Kansas City?

In 1866. This was shown in the rapid increase of the city in population, in

the immense amount of public and private improvement, and in all the substantial and important interests which go to build up a great city. In all these, Kansas City has no parallel in the history of the continent. The number of inhabitants increased from 6,000 to 32,268 in five years.

What can you say of the railroad communications of Kansas City ?

Fourteen lines of railway concentrate within the limits of this city and it is believed that Kansas City is now and shall remain the converging and diverging railroad center west of St. Louis. It has a magnificent iron bridge crossing the Missouri.

Name the seat of Jackson County.

Independence. It was selected and laid out in 1827, three miles south of the Missouri River. Population 3,600.

Give the drainage of the County.

The Missouri washes the northern boundary. Big Blue River with its tributaries, Brush, West Fork, and several smaller creeks drain the western part of the County. Rock and Sugar Creeks enter the Missouri just west of Independence. Little Blue and its branches, among which are Spring, Bryan's Camp, Mouse, Big Cedar, Little Cedar and East Fork, drain the central portions, Fire Prairie, the north-east, and the head waters of the Big Sniabar, the south-eastern part of the county. The larger water-courses traverse the county in the general direction of from south-west to north-east.

What can you say of the natural productions of the County ?

Its agricultural productions are corn, wheat, oats, hemp, tobacco, cattle and hogs, and the fruits and vegetables common to the latitude. There is an abundant supply of excellent building stone.

LESSON XL.

Saint Joseph.

Of what county is this City the county-seat ?

Of Buchanan county. St. Joseph is named in honor of its founder, Joseph Robidoux. It is beautifully situated on an undulating plain in a bend of the Missouri River, 545 miles from its mouth, 310 miles from St. Louis by railroad, and 565 by river.

What was this place in 1843 ?

At this time St. Joseph contained only two log houses and a small frame

flouring mill situated on Black Snake Creek.

How did its founder, Joseph Robidoux, manage the settlement of this city?

He allowed no settlers upon his claim till he obtained his title to 160 acres of land in May 1843. St. Joseph was incorporated as a village, Feb. 26, 1845, with Joseph Robidoux as first president of the Board of Trustees.

What can you say of its facilities for transportation?

The Missouri River, and virtually eleven railways extend the commerce of the city to the whole north-west of the State, and to large portions of Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Show how St. Joseph has the advantages of a central location.

It is midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, British America and the Gulf. An Air line from Chicago to Santa Fe passes through this city. A straight line drawn from Augusta, Maine, to San Diego in Lower California, passes through Detroit, Chicago and St. Joseph, and the latter city is an equal distance from either extreme. The North and the South, the East and West will in all future time exchange products and short lines of communication pass through St. Joseph.

What can you say of the manufactories of St. Joseph?

It has a large boot and shoe manufactory, clothing manufactory, seventeen cigar manufactories, a car and machine shop, a broom factory. In all St. Joseph has 84 manufacturing establishments, besides the large number of shoemakers, tailors, glove-makers, brick-makers, box-makers, etc.

Give the drainage of Buchanan County.

Lakes form an important feature of this County. Contrary Lake five miles south-west of St. Joseph, is shaped like a half circle, half a mile wide and nearly six miles in length. Horseshoe, Muskrat, Lost, Singleten, Prairie, Sugar and Mark's Lakes, are also found in this county in the townships bordering on the Missouri River. The county near the Platte River is heavily timbered. The Platte Country has a world-wide fame for its fertility, the deep soil producing all kinds of grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables found in this latitude.

What can you say of the physical features of the county?

It is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, high and steep bluffs, low and gentle declivities and gently undulating surfaces. There is a bluff 8 miles south-west of St. Joseph which is 310 feet high. The other bluffs along the river are not so high.

Give the situation of Chillicothe.

Chillicothe has a beautiful and healthy location near the center of Livingston County on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. It is 215 miles from St. Louis, 95 miles from Kansas City, and 76 miles from St. Joseph, and is on the St. L., K. C., and N. R. W.

When was it located county seat?

In 1837, on land owned by John Graves. It was incorporated in 1855.

What advantages are brought to it by its superior railroad facilities?

It thus becomes an important point for stock, grain, and produce.

What natural productions are found?

Coal, sand, and limestone; A superior quality of timber, and water power in abundance.

Name some of its manufactories.

Candy, patent medicine, cigar, furniture, and washing machine manufactories.

What can you say of public buildings of Chillicothe

It has fine public buildings, the city hall and market-house costing \$1,000.

After whom is the County named?

In honor of Edward Livingston, Secretary of State under President Jackson.

What trees abound in this County?

Black, white, and red chestnut; pine and laurel oak; maple and sugar maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, black walnut, linden, shell-bark hickory, pecan, white and red elm, ash, red-bud mulberry, dogwood and cherry.

In which part of the County may these trees be found best and most abundantly?

Between the east and west Forks of Grand River.

What can you of the soil of the County?

It is dark and rich, from one to two feet in depth, except in the broken portions where it is light brown often sandy, and only a few inches in depth, but well adapted to fruit culture and grazing.

LESSON XLI.

Hannibal.

In what county is Hannibal?

It is in the south-eastern corner of Marion county, the terminus of the H.

St. J. R. R., and the M., K. & T. R. R., and on the K. & H. R. R. It is on the west bank of the Mississippi River, which is bridged at this point, thus making Hannibal the western terminus of the T., W. and W., and F. C. Branch of Q., A. and St. Louis Railroads. It is also the northern terminus of the M., K. & T. R. R., and present terminus of the M., V. & W. R. R., and of the St. Louis, H. and K. R. R., which is in operation from Frankford to Hannibal, a distance of 18 miles.

Where is Hannibal built?

Hannibal is built between Halliday's Hill on the north and Lover's Leap on the south, and is divided by Bear Creek into North Hannibal and South Hannibal.

How far back from the river does it extend?

About two miles, over the valley of the creek and up on the hillsides, making a beautiful and picturesque city.

By what name was it formerly known?

In early times it was known as Staveley's Landing.

Where is the oldest portion of the city?

Near the ferry landing; after this, Palmyra Avenue was settled and then Main Street.

By whom was the first log cabin built and when?

By Moses D. Bates and Bro. in 1817.

Did the Indians disappear at once?

No, for years after this settlement their wigwams dotted the hills about it, but their number decreased as white settlers came in.

When was the first frame and the first brick house built?

In 1829, Mr. Mitchell built the first frame house, and in 1823 Joseph Hamilton the first brick house, the latter on the levee.

When was the Hannibal bridge erected over the Mississippi?

In 1870 and 1871. It cost \$485,000, is a combined railroad and highway bridge over the Mississippi. The trains of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and the T., W. & W. R. R., pass over the bridge and through the tunnel, which is cut through Halliday's Hill, one mile above the city, and 302 feet long, 20 feet high, and 18 feet wide.

What is the county seat of Marion County?

Palmyra, which is 14 miles from Hannibal and 14 miles from West Quincy. It has about 3,000 inhabitants.

When was Marion County organized ?

Dec. 23, 1826, and the first court was held March 26, 1827.

How is the county drained ?

By North and South Fabius, Troublesome Saline and Grassy Creeks, North and South Rivers and many smaller streams. There are many springs of pure water, besides several chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Describe Hannibal Cave.

It is situated one mile below the city of Hannibal and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River ; it is approached through a broad ravine, hemmed in by lofty ridges which are at right angles with the river. The antechamber is 8 feet high and 15 feet long ; this descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to Washington Avenue where the Altar chamber is reached. Bats may be seen in the Bat chamber hanging from the ceiling in clusters. In this cave are two natural wells which are circular in shape and filled with limpid water. In 1840, Dr. Joseph McDowell, of St. Louis, purchased it with the intention of using it as a grand museum.

Locate Lover's Leap.

Lover's Leap, a promontory 300 feet above the Mississippi River, is in South Hannibal, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding county.

LESSON XLII.

Sedalia.

Bound Pettis County.

It is bounded on the north by Saline County, east by Cooper and Morgan, south by Benton, west by Henry and Johnson Counties ; it contains 446,289 acres.

Name the county seat and tell what you know of it.

Sedalia is the seat of Pettis county. It is a beautiful little city styled the "Queen City of the Prairies," 189 miles west of St. Louis, 96 miles east of Kansas City, and 30 miles from the Missouri River.

When and by whom was it laid out ?

In 1859, by Gen. R. Smith, who named it Sedville for his daughter Sarah, who was familiarly called Sed. The name was afterwards changed by him into Sedalia.

When was the M. P. R. R. opened from St. Louis to Sedalia ?

In January 1860. For ten years Sedalia was the terminus of this route, work being stopped on the road by the civil war.

Did Sedalia feel the effects of this war?

Yes, numerous raids were made on this place by the Confederate troops. The town was captured twice, first by Capt. Staples in 1861, and afterward by Gen. Jeff. Thompson with a party of Gen. Price's command Oct. 15, 1864.

When were the county records moved from Georgetown to Sedalia and why?

In 1862 for greater security.

What can you say of the drainage of the County?

The northern part is well watered by Black Water, Meath, Beaver Dam, Brushy, Turkey, and Muddy Creeks; in the southern by Flat Creek, Lake Creek, Spring Fork, Basin Fork, Camp Branch, and Elk Fork with their tributaries. La Mine River, curving sharply westward, enters the county in the north-east, pursues a winding course for a mile or two, and then leaves as abruptly as it entered. Most of these streams flow north-easterly toward the Missouri into which they empty by means of La Mine River.

LESSON XLIII.

Ste. Genevieve.

Give the location of Ste. Genevieve.

It is situated on the Mississippi River, 60 miles below St. Louis, and 148 miles above Cairo.

For what is Ste. Genevieve remarkable?

As being the oldest town in the State. It was originally built directly on the bank of the river but the great flood of 1785 caused the inhabitants to choose a higher situation.

What wonderful change in the Mississippi has occurred at this point?

The main channel of the river turned eastward, thus forming an island between the town and river.

Can you repeat a description given of Ste. Genevieve in 1821?

"The houses are generally one story; frame or log, but all white washed, which gives the town quite a lively appearance. Many of the new houses however are of brick and are large and commodious. It has a chapel, a courthouse and jail."

What can you say of it in 1810?

It had then twenty large stores, and was the point where St. Louis purchased supplies.

Bound Ste. Genevieve County.

This county is in the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Jefferson County, north-east by the Mississippi River, south-east by Perry, and south-west and west by St. Francois County; it contains 319,711 acres.

Who were among the first visitors and settlers in this county?

About 1720, Renault, son of a celebrated iron founder of France, established himself at Fort Chartres on the opposite side of the Mississippi, ten miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve. He was in search of gold and silver to find which he sent out mining parties through what is now Missouri.

Did he succeed in finding the precious metals?

No, but he finally turned his attention to the smelting of lead, which was conveyed on pack horses from the interior to Fort Chartres, and thence to France via New Orleans.

At what date does tradition place the first settlement of Ste. Genevieve?

As early as 1735; a house was sold there in 1754, and new life was given it in 1763, when a number of French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip settled there. Many of the descendants of the pioneers of Ste. Genevieve are men of much wealth and have held positions of honor and trust.

LESSON XLIV.

St. Louis County.

What can you say of the new county of St. Louis?

By an act of the legislature of Missouri passed in 1875, the township of St. Ferdinand, Central, Bonhomme, Meramac and Carondelet were separated from the city of St. Louis, and erected into a county bearing the same name.

What further change did this act effect?

It extended the limits of the city, ^{and made} defined the boundaries between the City and county, ~~for the~~ ^{the} provisions ~~and made~~ organizations of the county and the appointment of its first officers.

After the constitutional oath of office was administered what orders were issued?

That the presiding justice of the new county, inform the presiding justice of the old county, that the new government is now organized in a manner as

provided by law, and has assumed the control of the affairs of the county of St. Louis in the newly-established limits as fixed and determined by scheme and charter; also that the presiding justice surrender to the mayor of the city of St. Louis the county buildings and property belonging to the old county and located within the extended limits of the city.

Where was the temporary county seat?

At the Mt. Olive house, on Olive street rock road, 9 miles from the old court-house. First meeting was held at this place, March 12th, 1877.

When was the last act in the separation of the city and county governments accomplished?

On the 18th of July 1877, the old county court adjourned forever.

Where is the St. Louis county seat located?

At Clayton 8 miles from the city, 2 miles from Forest Park.

When was the new Court-house first occupied?

Dec. 9, 1878. It is a brick structure and is neatly finished. The Jail which stands near the court-house is connected with it by a corridor 10 feet wide, and 16 feet long.

St. Louis County occupies the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and drained by the Maramec; area, 550 sq. m. population in 1870, 351,189, of whom 26,387 were colored.

The surface is varied and the soil very fertile. There are extensive mines of coal and quarries of marble, and the western part extends into the great iron region of the state.

LESSON XLV.

Sundry Additional Remarks on St. Louis.

St. Louis is 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, 175 miles above the mouth of the ^{Chic.} Mississippi, 1,170 miles above New Orleans, and 125 miles east of Jefferson City; latitude 38 degrees, 37 minutes, 28 seconds north, longitude 90 degrees, 15 minutes, 16 seconds west.

The co-operate limits extend over a 11 miles along the river and in the extreme width is 3 miles. The densely built portion is comprised in a district of about six miles along the river and two miles wide

St. Louis is built on three terraces. The first rising gently from the river for about one mile to Seventeenth street where the elevation is 150 feet above the stream. The ground there gently declines, rises in a second terrace to 25th street, again falls, and subsequently rises in a third terrace to a height of 200 feet at Cote Brillante, four miles west of the river. The surface here spreads out into a wide and beautiful plain.

The water supply of the city is taken from the Mississippi at Bissell's point, near the Northern boundary. It is raised into four reservoirs each 240 by 660 feet, with an average depth of about 20 feet, by two pumping engines each with a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons a day. In these reservoirs it remains 24 hours to free it from sediment. It then passes into a small reservoir near the two high service engines which raise it to the storage reservoir, covering about 17 acres on Compton Hill 26 ft. above the highest street grade.

St. Louis is noted for the manufacture of flour being in this respect the first city in the Union.

The first Mass said in the site of St. Louis seems to have been in 1764, by Father Meurin who was the last of the Jesuit missionaries who resided permanently in the Illinois Country. Father Meurin was then stationed at Cahokia; he crossed the river in a canoe, said Mass, and blessed the settlers and their work. The first priest who resided permanently in St. Louis was Father Valentine a Capuchin friar; he remained from May 1772 to June 1775. Father Bernard officiated in St. Louis from May 1776 to November 1787.

Bishop Dubourg arrived at St. Louis, Jan. 15, 1818, accompanied by Bishop Flaget of Kentucky. It has been said of Bishop Dubourg that he was a San Domingan by birth, a Frenchman in education, an American in principle, a priest in vocation.

Bishop Rosatti was consecrated bishop of St. Louis by Bishop Dubourg, March 25, 1824. In 1841 Bishop Rosatti consecrated our present Reverend Archbishop. Bishop Rosatti dying in Rome Sept. 25, 1843, was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick.

Tradition asserts that the first church built in St. Louis was a small wooden chapel which Father Meurin says he blessed June, 27, 1770. Bishop Dubourg built a church of brick in 1818 south of the site of the present Cathedral; the first Mass was said in it Christmas day 1819. The present Cathedral was consecrated Oct. 26, 1834, by Bishop Rosatti. In an arch opposite the Bishop's chair is a valuable painting of St. Louis presented to the diocese by Louis XVIII of France.

St. Louis is divided into 12 wards and is governed by a mayor and city council composed of two members from each ward elected biennially. There are also a comptroller, treasurer, and auditor.

GOVERNMENT.

Missouri is represented in the national congress by two senators and fourteen Representatives; she has therefore sixteen electoral votes. The General Assembly of the State consists of thirty-four senators elected for four years, and 140 Representatives elected for two years.

What can you say of the Judicial power of Missouri? It is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of five judges, the St. Louis Court of appeals, Circuit Courts, Probate Courts, County Courts, and Municipal Corporation Courts. The County Officers are; Judges of the County court, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, Assessor, Collector, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of county court, Coroner, Public Administrator, Physician, School Commissioner and Surveyor.

The Governor of the State is assisted by a Lieutenant-governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-general, and Superintendent of Public Schools. Each of these officers is elected for four years.

The salaries of the State officers are as follows; Governor \$5,000; Secretary of State \$3 000; Treasurer \$3000; Auditor \$3000; Attorney General \$3000; Superintendent of Public schools \$3000; Senators and Representatives \$5 a day and mileage.

St. Louis cast her first vote for presidential candidates in 1809; it was of course, ineffectual as Missouri was not yet admitted into the Union.

In the division of the Louisiana purchase in 1803, Missouri was included in the district of Louisiana, which, in 1805, was erected into the territory of Louisiana with St. Louis as the seat of government,

The Missouri state Constitution was formed by a convention of 40 delegates convened in St. Louis July 11, 1820; the state was admitted Aug. 10, 1821.

There are now upward of 541,207 votes in the state; members of United states army inmates of Asylums, poorhouses, and prisons are excluded from voting.

By an act of the Legislature of Missouri passed in 1875 the townships of St. Ferdinand, Central, Bonhomme, Maramee, and Carondelet were separated from the city of St. Louis and erected into a county bearing that name. The corner stone of the new county court house was laid May 9, 1878, at Olayton

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POPULATION, CLIMATE.

Eight miles from St. Louis and about two miles west of Forest Park. Mr. Clayton gave one hundred acres for this purpose.

The population of the principal Cities of Missouri are as follows: St. Louis 350,518; Kansas City 55,785; St. Joseph 32,431; Hannibal 11,074; Sedalia 9,561; Joplin 7,038; Moberly 6,070; Jefferson City 5,271; St. Charles 5,014; Ste. Genevieve 1,422.

The lowest temperature in our St. Louis winters may not fall - 10 degrees or it may fall as low as - 23 degrees. Summer heat some times does not exceed 93 degrees, but it may rise to 104 degrees, it never falls below 43 degrees.

The last frosts occur in spring between March 13th and May; on an average about April 5; the latest frosts in Autumn set in between October 4th, and November 21st, on an average about October 27th.

The first trees that bloom are the alder and the hazel, next the silver-leaf maple; a few days after this between February 24th, and April 15th, on an average March 19th the common white elm. During the following days roses, syringas, gooseberries, and many other bushes, also the weeping willows.

The harvest of winter wheat succeeds the bloom of the catalpa usually about June 20th.

The Mississippi, at St. Louis, freezes about once in four or five years, partly on account of the heavy ice floating from the north. It then remains closed sometimes for six weeks, it has been known to close as early as the first week in December. The river is said never to freeze over below Cape Girardeau.

The Missouri River is sometimes closed in the latter part of November and has been known to remain firmly bridged over until the first week of March.

The average annual rainfall in St. Louis, including the melted snow, is 41 inches, but varies considerably in different years. Our regular rainy season extends from the middle of April to the middle of July. Our summer rains mostly descend with great abundance and in a comparatively short time.

St. Louis is 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, 175 miles above the mouth of the ^{Ohio}Mississippi, 1,170 miles above New Orleans, and 125 miles East of Jefferson City—latitude 38 degrees, 37 minutes, 28 seconds North—longitude 90 degrees, 15 minutes, 16 seconds West.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

First Review.

What is the extent of the city ? What is its area ? What part most densely built ? Name its principal buildings. What are its particular attractions ? What special traveling facilities has it ? How does it rank with other cities in the United States in its manufactories Give its age and population. For what noted ? Name the principal streets. How does the water transportation compare with that of the Railway ? What can be said of its school system ? How many Catholic schools does it contain ? What Religious orders have charge of parochial schools ? What is the average attendance of the Catholic schools ? How does this attendance compare with that of other cities in the United States or in your own state ?

Second Review.

What are the commercial advantages of St. Louis ? Name the most important cities in your state ? Give the distance of each city from own city. Give population and Industries of each. Name the Railways that lead to them and the places of most importance on the route. Name the principal Catholic Institution in your state. Give the number of Catholic churches which it contains. Name the natural bodies of water to be seen from the Railroads. Give the changes of cars, and where. Give the average rate of travel per mile What cities can be reached by water from the one in which you live ? Give the age of each of these cities. The extent of the states.

Third Review.

Name some of the most prominent men who belong to your state.

Between what degrees of Latitude and Longitude is the state situated ? What is the basin of a river ? How is the bed of the river formed ? How is the bed of a lake formed ? How are deltas formed ? What are alluvial plains ? What is the land bordering the river on each side called ? What is a large stream of water flowing through the land called ? What are very small ones called ? Which is the left and which the right bank of the river ?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Fourth Review.

What is the current of a river? What is the foot and what the head of a lake?
 What is up and what is down the lake? Give an account of the drainage.
 How are the lands of the earth divided? In which World is the most land?
 How does the Northern Hemisphere compare with the Southern? How does
 the extent of the New world compare with that of the Old? How do the
 Grand Divisions compare in size? What part of the continent is called the
 coast? What are the points of land made by the bends of the coast called?
 Those parts that extend so far into the water as to be almost surrounded by it
 What do we call a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions of land?

Fifth Review.

Give the location of the capital of each state and tell which are most important.
 Give the boundaries of your state and say what you can of its surface.
 How is a peninsula always terminated? In which of the Worlds do we find
 the most peninsulas? What portion of Europe do its peninsulas occupy?
 Where does the Arctic Ocean lie? What do you find around the North Pole?
 How is this ocean connected with the Pacific and Atlantic? How does the
 South Polar Ocean compare with the others? Owing to the great extent of
 the Atlantic and Pacific oceans how are they divided? Along the borders of
 the oceans we have parts with different forms given them by the lands joining
 them, to distinguish them from the Ocean, what do we call them? Mention
 some of them, and give their location and characteristics. How are some of
 those bodies connected to the main ocean?

Sixth Review.

What do we call a shallow strait or bay? What is the difference between a
 plateau and a plain? What do we call a wall of very high land extending across
 the country? What are the higher parts if sharp and pointed called? What
 is the real form of the earth? What is the apparent form? What proofs
 have we of the real form? What is the horizon? What are the cardinal
 points? Give the semi-cardinal points. What is a map? Give position
 of the United States. How is it bounded? Give its average extent from east
 to west. From north to south Describe the Atlantic coast. The Pacific

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Seventh Review.

How is the Mississippi Basin formed? Through what states does the water shed separating this valley or basin from that of the St. Lawrence? Describe the Atlantic system. What can be said of the Hudson Valley? What portion of the St. Lawrence does the Pacific system drain? Describe the flow of the Columbia and Colorado? Give the four divisions of the great plateau lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Describe each. How does the great basin of both compare with the others? Give the height of each of these plateaus. What can be said of the soil of each of these plateaus? Of that midway between the Mississippi and the base of the Rocky Mountains? Of the Rocky Mountains and their valleys? For what occupation is the Appalachian Region suited? The Rocky Mountain Region? What prevents agriculture in this region? What are the agricultural staples of the northern region? What are the staples of the warm, temperate or southern region?

Eighth Review.

Where is the manufacturing most extensive? Mention some of the manufactures. How does the foreign commerce of the United States compare with other countries? What is true of the domestic commerce? Mention the most important railroads and the places they connect? Name the imports. Name the exports. Name some of the largest and most important cities of the United States. How are the population distributed? For what are the American people noted? What inventions have been made by them? What is the difference between a State and Territory? How are territories admitted as States? Give a short sketch of the history of the United States. When was Alaska purchased? Give position of North America. What is its form? How is it joined to South America? Describe the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific coasts. What can be said of the Carribean Sea? What do we know of Greenland?

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Review of the State.

Give the seats of the following Counties— Green, Jefferson, Jasper, Knox, St. Louis, Howard, Cole, Jackson, Clay, and Livingstone.

Give the population of the following cities in Missouri,— St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Chillicothe, Ste. Genevieve Brookfield, Springfield, Jefferson City, Sedalia, Palmyra, Hannibal, and Carrollton.

Give the leading occupation of the people in the following places St. Louis, Sedalia, Jefferson City, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Chillicothe Hannibal Joplin, St. Genevieve, Columbia, Moberly, Maryville, Springfield, Macon.

Mention the navigable waters of Missouri and describe each.

What can you say of its smaller streams?

Name and locate some of the springs of Missouri — springs of pure water salt springs sulphur springs chalybeate springs and petroleum springs.

What clays are found in the State?

Say what you can of the of its stones Of the pebbles and sand of our stream and tell for what they are used.

What can you say of the Timber and of the general vegetation.

General Review.

PENINSULAS AND CAPES — State in what continent or island each is situated, also in what direction, and into what waters each projects.

Yucatan Nova Scotia Lower California Arabia Kamchatka Indo-China Deccan Corea Asia Minor Malay Florida Scandinavian — Capes, Cod Hatteras San Lucas Matapan North Finisterre Horn Gallinas Verd Bon St. Roque Good Hope Spartel Gnardafui Comorin North-east Romania.

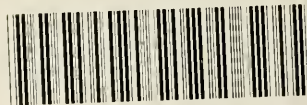
COAST WATER— State with what ocean each is connected, to what continent it lies adjacent, and what lands, if any, surround it. If a strait, state what waters it connects.

Seas of Arabia, Azov, China Red Sea Adriatic Baltic Aral Caspian Dead — Bays of Hudson Bengal Baffin Biscay — Gulfs of St. Lawrence Mexico California Persia Venezuela.

RIVERS— Mississippi Missouri Arkansas Ohio Rio Grand Del Norte Colorado Columbia Hudson Potomac Amazon Madeira Orinoco La Plata Volga Danube Don Duna Rhine Rhone Po Seine Elbe Oder Thames Lena, Yenisei Hoang-Ho Yang-tse-Kiang Mekong Ganges Irawaddy Indus Amoo Niger Congo Zambesi Murray



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